Let that principle imbued, Fire with pristine force! On each altar'd heart uprear Freedom's off'ring burning clear, Sacrificial glory there
To the God or TRUTH; As the gath'ring hosts attend, Patriots for a patriot end, While our spirit fathers bend, Witnessing our oath!

By the British task-man's stroke, By the royal chains we broke, By the proud oppressor's look, Freezing souls to death; By the Thraldom's thick'ning spell, Broken soon as breath'd from l Swear we that the "Union" still Bright our land shall wreathe

By our patriot fathers gone, By the victories they won, By the bloody graves when done Freedom's task sublime; By their spirits hov'ring now, Warding off the fatal blow, Swear the "Union's" flame shall glow Through all future time!

By each foreign myrmidon, Watching for our setting sun, By each curse they heap upon Glorious liberty,— By Disunion that they spread, Wishing long the Union dead, Swear we that its fire shall shed Light 'til they be free !

By our country's rising fame, By the "Union's" deathless claim, By the States with diff rent name, By each patriotic heart, Swear we that no foul upstart Shall the "Union" blight!

By our glorious flag unfurl'd, Starry o'er a bright'ning world, Showing tyranny is hurl'd Lower in its gloom, By that banner's brilliancies, Freedom's herald o'er the seas, Swear the "UNION" still shall rise O'er Disunion's tomb

This our sacred oath to Gov, Sign'd by truth and seal'd with blood, Showing that our fathers trod Where their sons shall tread. This our record through all time, 'Scutcheon'd on our scrolls sublime Read in ev'ry glad'ning clime "Union's" flame to shed ! Lancaster, Ohio.

TO A VIOLET.

Sweet flower! Spring's earliest, loveliest gem! While other flowers are idly sleeping, Thou rear'st thy purple diadem; Meekly from the seclusion peeping

Thou, from thy little secret mound, Where diamond dew-drops shine above thee, Sentterest thy modest fragrance round: And well may Nature's poet love thee Yes! I have envied thee, sweet flower!

And long'd like thee to live obscurely; Shelter'd in some benignant bower, And breathing forth my soul so purely Thine is a short, swift reign, I know-But here,—thy spirit still pervading— New violet tufts again shall blow,

Then fade away—as thou art fading. And be renewed: the hope how blest, (O may that hope desert me never ike thee to sleep on Nature's breast, And wake again, and bloom for ever

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HIGHLY CELEBRATED HUNGARIAN COM-ING TO NEW YORK .- His Excellency, the venerable Odon Boetby, Guardian of the Hungarian Crown of St. Stephen, Chief of all the Civil Governors in Hungary, and of the Supreme Court of the whole country, is coming from Heligoland to New York, escaping Austrian persecution in Hamburg. It is understood that he will be accompanied by the celebrated Hungarian poet, Baron Zosiko, of Transylvania, a distinguished member of the late Hungarian gov

SOUTHERN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERthe 9th instant. We notice in the proceedings the passage of an act for establishing a new Conference in Western Virginia, to include all the territory in Virginia not included in the present Virginia, North Carolina and Holstein Conferences. The Conference have elected one Bishop.

First Ballot—Bascom, of Kv., 47; Wymans, S. Piorce, State of Kentucky, and yet he anticipation of the same described by the discount of the recapture of fugitive slaves.—

The believed that no State suffered as much from the escape of slaves as did the State of Kentucky, and yet he anticipation. the present Virginia, North Carolina and Holstein Conferences. The Conference have elected one Bishop.

First Ballot-Bascom, of Kv., 47; Wynans, 8; Piorce, 14; Patton Wadsworth, 4; Boyle, 14; Early, 10; Alexandrian Conference has been presented by the conference of the conference o

ond Ballot-Bascom, 59; Pierce, 13; Early, 10; Boyle So Mr. Bascom was declared elected. The committee re

ported in favor of Eastern and Western Book Agencies and Book Concern.

The following seems to be the programme of business laid out for the Colonial Parliament now in session. The Governor General states in his Annual Address that Canadian Securities have risen in England. Many of the reforms in dicated will give an improved tone to affairs in Canada, now much disturbed by dissensions and discontent : First, That Annexation is not the sentiment of Canada

and that public officials who advocate it will be removed Secondly, That reciprocal trade of the United States ha

been delayed.

Thirdly, That capital punishment ought to be abolished cheap postage established, the Chancery practice of Canada improved, there should be improved Assessment and Jury laws, cheaper Courts of Justice, &c. These are important reforms, but they are not all, for no-tices are already given in the Assembly of bills of the follow-

ing purport:—
To abolish the law of Primogeniture; To substitute for the Council an elective Senate; To abolish the Court of Chancery;

To forbid the proscription of Crown Lawyers on Political

To repeal the Usury Laws; and

To abolish the Endowment of Clergy.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] ALEXANDRIA, VA., MAY 15.

This hospitable town is again thronged with Ministers, Delegates and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Our hotels are also filled with visiters from the surrounding country on business, or to spend a day or two, as their incli-nations may dictate.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, this

morning St. Paul's Church was crowded to overflowing. An opening discourse from the text, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, ghtly dividing the word of Truth," was ably and elo-uently delivered by the Rev. P. F. Berkley, of Amelia Court

At the close of the public services the Convention assem

At the close of the public services the Convention assembled for business. Right Rev. W. Meade, D. D., and the Right Rev. John Johns, D. D., present. After the devotional services usual on such occasions, Tazewell Taylor, Esq., of Norfolk, was elected Secretary pro tem.

The names of the clergy and laity were then called over. In this diocese there are 119 ministers, nearly all of whom are present. The number of delegates, if each church were represented, would be about equal, but many of the parishes are not represented. The number of lay delegates, however, is large, and all appear to be in excellent health and spirits. arge, and all appear to be in excellent health and spirits After calling over the roll, the reception of credentials, &c., the Bishop appointed the usual committees, when the Convention adjourned to meet at Lyceum Hall to-morrow

at 9 o'clock.

Some idea of the number of visitors may be formed when I state that the steamer Osceola, Capt. Mitchell, landed last night about 100 passengers, and the mail steamers about 200 persons, besides all from our extensive back country. It is thought that the business of the Convention will be brought to a close within the present week.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION .- The Episcopal Conven tion of the Protestant Episcopal Charch, met yesterday, in the Lycoum Hall, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Bishop Johns. The Bishops presented to the Convention their reports of their Episcopal services during the past year; and the clergy

their respective parochial reports; which occupied nearly the whole day.

The Rev. Dr. Johns preached in Christ Church in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Jones, in St. Paul's Church.
At candle light the Evangelical Knowledge Society held

their annual meeting in St. Paul's Church, and addresses were delivered by Bishop Johns, and the Rev. Dr. Stone of New York, and Rev. Dr. Johns of Baltimore.

Sermon on Wednesday night at St. Paul's by Rev. Dr. Stone of New York, and at Christ Church by Rev. Mr. Minnegerode.- [Yesterday's Alexandria Gazette.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun

The Compromise bill reported by the committee of thirteen, is certainly in a better condition than it was last week, and there is every indication that its chances of success will grow better as the public will have time to reflect upon it.—
The administration may still stand aloof, but it will not oppose the bill, and will be glad when the subject shall be disposed of posed of.

The Hon, R. J. Walker, Mr. Barbour of Va., will shortly be

out in letters for publication to support the bill reported by Mr. Clay. Mr. Walker's letter may appear to-morrow; it will certainly not be delayed beyond this week. The leading Whigs of the country are about doing the same thing. Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, has already written a strong letter endorsing Mr. Clay in the whole length and breadth of his course, and expressing his adhesion to the compromise.—
"Honest Cave Johnson" of Tennessec, (Postmaster General
under Mr. Polk,) has also written one in favor of the com-

THE GROWING CROP OF TOBACCO. Every account that we receive from the country (says the Petersburg New) predicts a short crop of Tobacco. Gentemen from Lunciburg, Mecklenburg and other counties in Virginia and North Carolina, now in town, agree that the crop is obliged to be very short, and one at least is so very confident that there will be a failure, that he has determined

SENATE. MONDAY, MAY 13, 1850. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

Mr. Clay proceeded with a statement of the sentiments Mr. Clay proceeded with a statement of the sentiments prevailing in the Committee at their several meetings. Each member of the Committee if left to himself, probably would have presented a different report from that as under consideration. He was at one time himself in the minority. He had not been however, and was not discouraged, but indulged the hope that every member of the Committee would cast his final vote in favor of the recommendations of the report. He felt assured that the only adjustment which could be made upon the disturbing question by Congress, must be made upon some such basis as that reported. The crisis had arrived, and he could not but indulge the hope, that after full consideration and deliberation, the report now presented for setting the difficulties and avoiding the impending dangers, the difficulties and avoiding the impending dangers, would receive the full approval and concurrence of the Sentence to the first point reported upon—the admission of rate freedy to fulfil the compact made with Texas in sed himself ready to fulfil the compact made with Texas in the resolutions of annexation. Upon the next point—the the resolutions of annexation. Upon the next point—the the resolutions of annexation. Upon the next point—the the damission of Californix as a State—there was great difference of opinion. The first objection to her admission uniference of opinion. The first objection to her admission uniference of point as a state—there was great difference of opinion. The first objection to her admission uniference of opinion as a state—there was great difference of opinion. The first objection to her admission uniference of opinion as a state—there was great difference of opinion. The first objection to her admission uniference of opinion as a state—there was great difference of opinion. The first objection to her admission uniference of opinion as a state—there was great difference of opinion. The first objection to her admission uniference of opinion are the second of the second of the secon the Control tee at their several meetings.

a majority of the committee were in favor of a line at 35 30.

But when the question came to a final vote, a majority of the committee voted against this division of the State. In this committee voted against this division of the State. In this connection, Mr. Clay submitted some remarks, for the purpose of showing the impracticability of establishing slavery in any part of California. He also answered the objection that California came here, having erected a State government without prior legislation by Congress, and expressed his conviction that none of the objections which had been urged, ought to be sufficient to cause California to be remanded back to the territorial condition.

ed back to the territorial condition.

He next proceeded to contrast the various plans suggested He next proceeded to contrast the various plans suggested for the settlement of the disturbing questions which agitate the country. He first alluded to the President's policy of admitting California, and doing nothing for Utah and New Mexico. The Committee concurred with the President in his first recommendation—they proposed to admit California, but there the Committee ceased to regard the President's recommendation. Then they took the subject, and proposed commendation. Then they took the subject, and proposed to carry also governments for the territories. A failure to to carry also governments for the territories. A failure to legislate for the territories would be unjust to the inhabitants, to whom we were bound by treaty stipulations to give the protection of law and order. Was it discharging our duty to say, "let these people go; they will take care of them selves, no doubt, and when they are ripe for a settled government, we will admit them into the Union?" He was gratified to be able to say that a great change in public sentiment had taken place since the commencement of the session,—The glorious North, and the no less glorious South, had come to the rescue; public sentiment had changed; the passions of men were modified; and had the present state of the public heart and mind existed at the commencement of the session, he did not believe that the President would have contented himself with a recommendation for the admission of California. He believed there was no diversity of opinion in the Committee, upon the question of establishing these governments. All agreed that it was right and proper to establish them, or, at least, to make the attempt. The Committee had not inserted in the bill in relation to the Texas boundary, the sum proposed to be paid to Texas for the relinquishment of a portion of the territory claimed by her.—They had preferred to postpone the insertion to the amount proposed till the question should come to be taken upon the passage of the bill, with a view to prevent, as much as possible, speculations on the stock market founded thereon.

Mr. Clay proceeded to reply to Mr. Bentom, to defend the spirator of the California territorial and Texas boundary. sible, speculations on the stock market founded thereon.

Mr. Clay proceeded to reply to Mr. Benton, to defend the four to five dollars a month—a rate at which no man would Mr. Clay proceeded to reply to Mr. Benton, to defen the combination of the California territorial and Texas boundary measures in one bill, contending that it was parliamentary, republican, democratic and expedient. He showed the provisions in the constitution of Louisiana and other States, orbidding the uniting of two or more measures in one bill, in legislation, and argued that the carrying out of such a principle was not expedient or profitable. There was no principle was not expedient or profitable. There was nothing objectionable in the association of any of these mea-

was therefore made paramentary nere by universal consent and adoption. In the course of his explanation of a clause in the Territorial bill prohibiting the Territorial Legislature from legislating in respect to African Slavery, Mr. Clay intimated his full conviction, that Slavery is abolished they would not give up their right. in the Territorial bill prohibiting the Territorial Legislature field go to Concord, and met death of the distribution of the people, and the acts of her Legislatures.—

It did go to Concord, and met death of the did go to Concord, and met death of the state of the did go to Concord, and met death of the did go to Concord, and the death of the did go to Concord, and the death of the did go to Concord, and the death of the did go to Concord, a the Mexican law in full force, while, at the same tin

thing repulsive to the dignity of California in uni-

read from that State entire satisfaction with the measure to proposed by the committee. In the course of his remarks to on this measure, Mr. Clay alluded to Mr. Seward's posiion, as the advocate of a higher-a divine law-classing him with those who composed the Garrison meeting in New York last week, whereat, he said, Moses and all the prophets were rejected, and the name of the Saviour reviled and contemned. Having classed Mr. Seward with such men, and the said that he was glad the amendment was offered, and if there were any doubt as to its phrascology, he appeal it would be made so as to be an express acknowledge. contenned. Having classed an expensive that was a source from which to receive the exposition of a higher—a Divine law. Lastly, Mr. Clay considered the proposed abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The first man that ever denounced that trade, he believed was a Southern man—John Randolph of Roanoke—and he believed there

nad been no time in torty years, when, had the subject been energetically presented, a majority would not have been bound in Congress in favor of its abolition. A few ye rago this measure would have been looked upon as a great concession, but now he noticed that some of the ultra Abolition papers pronounced it as a mere nothing. In concluition papers pronounced it as a mere nothing. In concin-ion, Mr. Clay expressed his conviction that the proposition of the Committee would succeed. He would almost stake his existence that, if presented to the people to-morrow, it would receive an almost unanimous approval. He submit-ted a few observations in condemnation of the Wilmot Proviso, commenting upon its uselessness and impropriety, and closed with an impressioned appeal to Senators to lay uside all personal, party and sectional considerations, and come to the rescue of the Union from danger, and the final disposition of the disturbed elements.

Mr. Clay having concluded, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1950.

Mr. Clay moved, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by the select committee of thirteen, to admit California as a State Government into the teen, to admit California as a State Government into the Union; to establish Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico; and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her Western and Northern boundaries.

Mr. Douglas said that he desired that a test vote be now taken on this measure, and this was the most proper time to have it. The various questions in the bill had been before the properties of the propertie

the Senate some time in another shape, and as separate mea-sures. It was desirable that, before the Senate proceeded arther, it should be declared whether it was the purpose to consider these subjects as one measure, or separately, that Senators may know how to proceed in the preparation of mendments. He moved, as a test question, that the bill be laid on the table, with the view of taking up the bill for the admission of California, (the separate bill.)

And the question being taken by yeas and nays, was de

ided in the negative, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Davison Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Wales, Walker, Webster and Yulee -24.

-Messrs, Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Elmore, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney. Underwood and Whitcomb—28.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi, moved to amend the following ortion of the tenth section of the bill, "That the legislative owner of said Territory (Utah) shall extend to an rightful ubjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil nor in respect to African starery," &c., by striking out the words in italies, and inserting in lieu thereof, "nor with mose rights which grow out of the institution of African slavery as it exists in any of the States of this Union." Mr. Douglas asked that the Senator would explain the

Mr. Davis said that by the vote on this amendment, he desired to know whether the right of property in man which is recognized by the Constitution, when carried beyond the states of this Union, was to be recognized by Congress; and whether that property is to have extended to it those rights of protection and security which are extended to all other pecies of property. The amendment is, that the legislature this Territory shall not deprive the holders of this properof this territory shall be continued to the security. The amendment will leave the question in the Territory perfectly open to a decision by the convention which shall meet there to form a State government for themselves.

Mr. Clay said that the Senator from Mississippi gained but little by his amendment. By the provision of the bill, the territorial legislature is prohibited from passing any law whatever on the subject of slavery. If African slavery does whatever on the subject of slavery. If African slavery does exist, or is permitted by the lex loci of the territory, the Legislature cannot abolish or exclude it. If African slavery does not exist in the territory by the local laws now in force, then the Le slature cannot, by any legislative act, intro-duce or allow it. This was the effect of the provision as it now stood. The language of the amendment does not upon its face extend beyond that point. But, if he were to understand the pmendment of the Senator as intending that the territorial agislature shall not interfere by their legislation with the rights of persons in slave property which may or may not be brought into the country contrary to the local law which may be in force in the territory at the time, he

turn territory now free by existing laws into slave terri-tory, he could not vote for it. He was willing to leave the question without legislation, and allow the matter to be set-

Territory. This was one opinion. Another opinion was, Virgins and sorter Caronia, now in town, agree that the crop is obliged to be very short, and one at least is so very confident that there will be a failure, that he has determined not to offer his last year's crop and in east fall.

We have been favored by a friend with the following extract of a letter from one of the largest planters in the Roanoke country:

"MECKIENSUSO COUNTY, MAY 13.

"We have done much highly freshets in the river and creeks, which the which will be shorted in the bill. He should be inserted in the bill. He skell main to fit he was another difficulty. It was not one who supported for the river and that the Mexican is a something was conceded to the North, and he thought that constitution of the largest planters in the Southern address.

Territory. This was one opinion. Another opinion was, another difficulty and that the Mexican is a something was due to the South, some such concession to the South, some such concession to the something was due to the South, some such concession to the right to a something was due to the South, some such concession to the something was due to the South, some such concession to the something was due to the South, some such concession to the Will All a meeting last week, when they contracted for the form of the largest planters in the Southern address.

It has dod! Mr. Editor, I was not one who supported for the limit was not one with which to lay the first section of the largest planters in the Sold. The residency that "man who ewns so many slave" when the effect with the bill. He skill main the self-was natified.

"Mr. Hale solds as the Sonters are the storm "might take the shine out of his regiment to the Southern address."

In Hank Gol! Mr. Editor, I was not one who supported for the limit was not one with which to lay the first section of the largest planters in the Sonters and the thought that the Mexican is a better with which the

reference to the first point reported upon—the admission of new States to be formed out of Texas. Each member expressed himself ready to fulfil the compact made with Texas in the resolutions of annexation. Upon the next point—the admission of California as a State—there was great difference of opinion. The first objection to her admission under her present Constitution was that she came with two Representatives, without any evidence being presented showing that she had a population entitling her to two Representatives, without any evidence being presented showing that she had a population entitling her to two Representatives. This should have double the population necessary to entitle to a single representative, before she could elect two representatives. She was entitled to the second Representative resentatives. She was entitled to the second Representative resentatives of the limits of California, and not less than one hundred and thirty-six thousand, and expressed his belief that the new State was entitled to the representation of California, there had been a difference of opinion in the committee. At first, a portion of the committee were desirous of running a line through California at 36 30. This was objected to, and finally a majority of the committee were final and so the committee voted against this division of the committee vere in favor of a line at 35 30.

But when the question came to a final vote, a majority of the committee vere dagainst this division of the committee vere algainst this division of the committee vere in favor of a line at 35 30.

a few days ago.

He had proposed this amendment, but he had no hopes of obtaining justice for the South. He did not look for success in such an attempt. The South stands as the corn-sheaf before the sickle; and this amendment was proposed for the purpose of exposing to her those who were depriving her of her constitutional rights.

purpose of exposing to her mose who were depriving her of her constitutional rights.

Mr. Clay said the whole scheme reported by the commit-tee was a compromise. The bill did not propose to decide upon the title of Texas to the territory in dispute between her and New Mexico; it recognised a claim on her part, and in a spirit of himony and concession proposed to hera pe-cuniary consideration for that claim, and he hoped she would

cuniary consideration for that claim, and he noped she would receive it as such.

The Senator from Mississippi charged him with being somewhat inconsistent upon the non-action policy. This non-action policy had been greatly misunderstood by the country and by Congress. Non-action on the part of Congress in relation to slavery was one thing, and he was in favor of it; but non-action in giving government to these nearly who had heap wrasted from their ancient government. people, who had been wrested from their ancient government for the territories would be unjust to the inhabi- was another, and a very different thing, and he was opposed to it. He thought that non-action on the slavery question was the best and only safe policy.

He would consider the amendment as the Senator himself

orry slaves there to labor.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, said that he was one of those who did not believe that slaves could not be carried to these territories. As yet, but little was known of the soil. But it was well known that the Colorado river took to be productive of great inconvenience and embarrassment | its course through a plain, and that on those plains there was an alluvial soil; and that it could be cultivated. He was also one of those who believed the valley of the Gila to be rich with gold, and slaves could be carried there for the same purposes as they would have been carried to California for had they not been inhibited by the agitation of this subjecsures; nothing repulsive to the dignity of Camorina in uni-ting her admission with the laws for the preservation of the lives, property, peace and happiness of her neighbors. He also cited numerous precedents, for the purpose of showing that the process of "tacking," as it is called in England, is a very common one in Congressional legislation, and that it was therefore made parliamentary here by universal consent was therefore made parliamentary here by universal consent

secured wherever that institution exists.

He had not arraigned the Senator for inconsistency. had only alluded to the remarks of his friend from Kentucky as somewhat different to-day upon the non-action policy from what he had expressed a few days since. He charged the Senator with nothing; and the remarks of the Senator

ment of the right to carry slave property to the Territories. He could not support the bill. The committee had made great concessions to the North, and none to the South. It assed to admit California, with all her irregularities, State, and had provided no guaranties for the rights of the South. It had reported a bill making a distinction, in this District, between slave property and all other property, tonying to the one the same protection extended to others. lenying to the one the same protection extended to others.

Mr. Foote called the Senator to order. The bill for the suppression of the slave trade in this District was not before

the Senate The presiding officer said the debate must be a non-d to

the bill before the Senate.

Mr. Yulee continued his remarks. He alluded to the bill now before the Senate, and denied that there was any con-cession in it to the South. On the contrary, it is proposed to take a large portion of territory now belonging to Texas, and slave soil, and attach it to a Territory which was certain to come into the Union as a free State. He replied to the re-

termination in Congress to do injustice to the South, and had so expressed himself. He believed now that a better iceling existed, and had great hope that wise and prudent counsels would prevail. He regretted the Senator from Florida had felt himself called upon to use the course of remark he had followed to-day. He did not agree with the Senator from Kentucky that the Mexican laws abolishing slavery were now the law of these Territories, nor did be agree with him in supposing that slavery could not be car-ted there. He did not feel that dread of the Senator's opin-on which seemed to be felt by the Senator from Florida. That opinion was of great influence, it was true, and would have its due weight, but there were others who held different spinions. The profound jurist and eminent statesman from The Shepherda Georgia (Mr. Berrien) held different opinions as to the exis-tence of these laws. His colleague, (Mr. Davis) had anwered the Senator from Kentucky long since upon the same subject. The illustrious dead, (Mr. Calhoun,) when he last adddressed the Senate, had declared his opinion ad-verse to that of the Senator from Kentucky.

These all differed from the Senator, and their opinions had sone out with his to the people. The people of this country were a self-judging people, and they would make up their own opinions whether those laws were now in force or not. The people of the South will make up their opinion on the subject. The opinion of the Senator from Kentucky will not settle the question, and they will not be deterred by it from going to those territories. The decision of a court and law were not convertible terms; and could the opinion of the Senator from Kentucky and law be convertible terms!

enator from Kentucky and law be convertible terms The Senator from Florida was not satisfied that the Senator from Florida was not satisfied that the Senator from Kentucky was not in favor or legislating for the extension of slavery. He would call the attention of the Senator from Florida to the language of the Southern address.

Mr. F. read at large from the Southern address, to show that it contended that Congress should not legislate to proion of slavery by congressional legislation. He asked the enator from Florida why he did not criticise the language t this address as well as that of the Senator from Kentue-

that any legislative declaration or recognition of them would the territorial legislature were to attempt to violate any of those rights by legislative action, such legislation would be set aside by the judicial tribunals of the land. He had hat faith in the constitutionality of those rights which precluded any legislative declaration of them. If the amend-ment of his colleague failed-and he would or would not vote for it, as the circumstances of the hour should deermine-he would move, as an amenement, the language of he Southern address, "That the legislature shall not pass

had written a certain letter on this subject, and the only fault found with that letter by certain Southern gentlemen was, that there was an omission as to what should be done on this subject of slavery during the intermediate period be-tween the establishment of a Territorial government and the should be prohibited from legislating on the subject. This bill supplies the omission so much complained of by Southern gentlemen; and yet the Senator from Florida is not satisfied.

Some of the milks in Lowell are to be stopped to have their mechinery repaired and improved, and some to substitute the Turbine for the old wheel. But not one, we think, on account of a depression of the manufacturing business." What will satisfy the Senator?

of that bill; this bill contains all that the South had in that, and yet the Senator opposes it. The Senator wants a provision extending slavery, and complains that the Senator from Kentucky will not vote for it. He (Mr. F.) could not vote for such a bill. He did not believe Congress had any

right to legislate on the subject. tied by the local law now existing in the territories.

It was said by a large number of persons, and he was of the same opinion, that slavery is forever prohibited by the Mexican laws, and that those laws were now in force in that Mexican laws, and that those laws were now in force in that the mexican laws, and that those laws were now in force in that the mexican laws, and that those laws were now in force in that the mexican laws abolishing slavery were not in force.

He had been opposing the bill because it proposed to be a compromise, while there was nothing conceded to the South. Every thing was conceded to the North, and he thought that,

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS--1ST SESSION. | slavery to the local laws which may hereafter be decided to | existed as well if there were no legislative recognition of

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1850.

SENATE. SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the compro-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. rom committees.

Mr. McLane of Md., from the committee on commerce,

The message was ordered to be filed and referred to the ommittee of the whole.

The bill allowing the port of Baltimore to charge a tonage duty of two cents per ton on vessels over 175 tons, uning into that port, came up on the question of its passage. Mr. Grinnell advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Grinnell advocated the passage of the bill.
Mr. McLane moved the previous question on the pa

Mr. Schenck moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Schenek moved to by the on the research.

The question was determined in the negative.

The previous question was reconsidered, and the main question ordered. The bill was finally passed on yeas and nays by a vote of 102 in the affirmative, and 45 in the neg-The bill for the relief of the widow of Major Gen. Worth oming up on its passage, was referred to the committee on

Revolutionary pensions.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the clerk. The Speaker land before the Frouse a letter from the clerk, informing the House that there was a report in his possession from the War Department, of the list of those who are entitled to pensions and to back pay, &c., and asking that the House would make some disposition of it.

After considerable debate the communication was referred

is views, assuring him that they coincided with the sentiof the people of Mississippi, and stating that, at a neeting held in Jefferson county, recently, an almost unani-nous feeling was expressed in favor of settling this agitating sestion by a compromise, and also of uniting all these mea

attered in a suppressed tone, had drawn that bond of friend-ship existing between them so closely as never, he hoped, to be severed but by death. He imputed nothing improper to him, nor to any one; he imputed bad motives to no man whatever.

A member of the House, from Actoria, we have you turned from a visit to that State, and who, while at home, mixed from a visit to that State, and who, while at home, mixed from a visit to that State, and who, while at home, the severed but by death. He imputed bad motives to no man whatever.

In regard to some interior impracticable. Notice Whigh members of the House, I am pleased to learn that they begin to view the subject in a more favorable point of view, and will probably take an early opportunity to unite in opposition to the dictation of their "higher law" leader, Mr. position to the dictation of their course as will render certain the ultimate admission of Cali

der nut away in a loft over the kitchen; all but 13 of them

aarks of the Senator from Kentucky against any legislation for the diffusion of slavery, and alluded to some arguments made by that Senator, when in the House, during the Missuri agitation, in favor of the diffusion of slavery and against confining it to a small area.

Mr. Foote said at one time he thought there was a settled the thought the foundation of Congress to do invastice to the South and the charlottesville Jeffersonian, but the Editor has not the the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, but the Editor has not the thought the south and the charlottesville Jeffersonian at Charlottesville and the charlottesville statement of the Whigs.

appointed no alternates. s repudiated by the Whigs on the ground that "no State has the constitutional right to secede from the Union."

ted the Southern Convention, but they engerly voted for the "secession" resolutions of Judge Robertson. By such totally

The Shepherdstown (Virginia) Register (Whig) agrees with the Nashville men; they take the right groundground that they will never have reason to retrace or abandon." The same Whig paper, thereupon, openly censures the Whig press and party of Richmond for having placed themselves in such a false position! Had they not, they

To the Editors of the Enquirer:
Washington, May 15, 1859. Washixotox, May 15, 1559.

Dear Sirs: You ought to have been here to-day. You would have been delighted to have beard Mr. Clay's great speech on California. His compromise will probably pass, question will be disposed of by the 15th of June. siderable discussion took place in the Senate to-day be-tween Messrs. Clay, Rusk, and Davis of Mississippi, on the boundary of Texas; and I think a considerable dust is to be kicked up about this matter before it is settled. Her boundary, proper, is that designated at the time of her admission into the Union.

The committee appointed to investigate the Galphin

claim, and the case of Horner, the Doorkeeper of the House, have not reported, and may not report this session, so that Horner will keep his place until they report, and perhaps afterwards. So you see how they work the wires here. Bullitt, of the Republic, has had a real bustification of a blow with the Cabinet, and resigned. It was upon the com-promise he split. Allen Hall, Esq., assistant Secretary of the Treasury, takes Mr. Bullitt's place in conducting the Re-

o be established here. Cuba of an outbreak. It is not a humbug as some suppose, out a reality. I know, personally, of companies that have been formed, and sailed for Cuba. So look out for squalls from that region soon. Yours, respectfully.

THE LOWELL FACTORIES .- The Lowell Advertiser, in noticing the assertion that some of the factories in that city had stopped running because they couldn't sell their

on account of a depression of the manufacturing business." It says also that the owners intend getting rid of their for-Some two years ago there was a compromise bill passed eign laborers to a great extent, and get back the American cellent toast; the Senate, and southern men who defeated it were severeMr. Davis was understood to say, the Senator was correct

If denounced. The Senator from Florida was a champion

count of their greater skill.

> Washington, May 16, 1850.
> Mr. Meredith's deficit for the present financial year, ending June 10th, has completely vanished away, the first nine months' revenue from customs having exceeded his estima-mates for the whole year. No loan will be necessary for the year following, unless very extravagant appropriations are made for internal improvements. What a disappoint are made for internal improvements. What a disappointment this will be to the bears in Wall street! The civil and

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAIL ROAD.—The tals.

the sentiments of the Wing party in regular to the state of the sentiments of the se possible, from the morthlying and daming inhabited of so politically bankrupt a set of advisers, but the weak old man was a nose of wax in the hands of the crafty Regency, and was induced to offer up his pet editor, imported from New was induced to offer up his pet editor, imported from New contemn the rights of the South, and becken on the contemn the rights of the South, and becken on the tion. The amendments submitted by him proposed to recognise in this bill that which he had always contended was a clear question, and that was, that the Mexican laws i lishin, slanguestion, and that was, the country; and that every ceased to have any force when the Constitution of the United States was extended over the country; and that every clizen of the United States had a clear constitutional right to carry his property, of whatsoever description, into any part of the Territories of the United States, which was the common property of the Whole Union.

deto get up meetings for any purpose—to dissolve the Union was a nose of wax in the hands of the crafty Regency, and this pledge on was a nose of wax in the hands of the crafty Regency, and they want do conclusion that he, and Benton have locked a was induced to offer up his pet editor, imported from New Was a nose of wax in the hands of the crafty Regency, and was nose of wax in the hands of the crafty Regency, and was nose of wax in the hands of the crafty Regency, and they would find they had committed an error. They will tell was induced to offer up his pet editor, imported from New Was a nose of wax in the hands of the crafty Regency, and was nose of wax in the hands of the crafty Regency, and was nose of wax in the hands of the crafty Regency, and was nose of wax in the hands of the crafty Regency, and was nose of wax in the hands of the Crafty Regency, and they would be asked who defeated the compromise bill and they would be asked who defeated the compromise bill and they would be asked who defeated the compromise bill and they would the saked who defeated the compromise bill and they would the saked who defeated the compromise bill and they would the saked who defeated the compromise bill and they would the saked who defeated the compromise bill and they would the saked who defeated the compromise bill and they would be asked who defeated the compromise bill and they would be asked who defeated the compromise bill and they would be asked who defeated the "dogs" of the Regency. We have a notable instance before us. The Philadelphia North American is Mr. Clay-The Senate resumed the consideration of the compromise bill. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Jefferson Davis, to the 19th section, prohibiting the territorial legislature from passing laws conflicting with any laws for the protection of African slave property, existing in any State, and striking out the words, "in respect to African slave been for the better. Our correspondent informs State, and striking out the words, "in respect to African slave been for the better. Our correspondent informs got near enough our hearths to aim a blow. "Aboling the new Editor, was the acqual editor of laws become numerous, and religious ton's organ, and it opens fiercely upon the expelled editors dent, in that event, should have known something in the history of fanaticism. He should remember, that a the south has yielded, step by step the abolition party of the step of the protection of African slave property, existing in any state, and striking out the words, "in respect to African slave been for the better. Our correspondent informs got near enough our hearths to aim a blow. "Aboling the provided striking on the amendment offered by Mr. ton's organ, and it opens fiercely upon the expelled editors dent, in that event, should never have made such a remarkable blunder. Our dent, in that event, should never have made such a remarkable blunder. Our dent, in that event, should never have made such a remarkable blunder. Our dent, in that event, should never have made such a remarkable blunder. Our dent, in that event, should never have made such a remarkable blunder. Our dent, in that event, should never have made such a remarkable blunder. Our dent, in that event, should never have made such a remarkable blunder. Our dent is the history of fanaticism. He should never have made such a remarkable blunder. Our dent is the history of fanaticism. He should never have made such a remarkable blunder. Our dent is the history of fanaticism. very."

Wr. Foote resumed and concluded his remarks on the subus that Mr. Hall, the new Editor, was the actual editor of have become numerous, and politicians, formerly the Republic while holding the office of Assistant Secretary that their exacts in Countries at the polis related their power at the polision that the polisic Mr. Foote resumed and concluded his remarks on the subject, and in reply to remarks of Mr. Yulee.

Mr. Clemens commenced some remarks on the subject, but gave way to a motion to go into executive session.

After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned to North American, after expressing itself well assured that it the Republic while holding the office of Assistant Secretary
of the Treasury—how will be relish the application of the
terms "weak" and "dippant" to his editorial course? The terms "weak" and "dippant" to his editorial coarse. The will the coarse in our palors?"

North American, after expressing itself well assured that it what our negroes dance in our palors?"

I am a plain farmer, and love the security and quiet of could make no announcement which would be more univer-The morning hour was taken up in the reception of reports sally acceptable to its Whig readers, or the whole Whig party, than this transfer of the Republic, proceeds in the follow-

Mr. McLane of Md., from the committee on commerce, reported several bills of a private character, which were committed. He also reported the bill in favor of a reciprocity of trade with Canada. Also, the correspondence between the committee on commerce and the Secretary of State, and the correspondence of that officer with the British minister, upon the subject.

The correspondence that was read to the House, gives assurance to this Government that, on the passage of the bill, (such as reported by Mr. McLane, this morning) allowing (canadian productions to come into the United States free ing direct and scathing strain:

surance to this Government that, on the passage of the bill, (such as reported by Mr. McLane, this morning) allowing Canadian productions to come into the United States free of duty, on condition that like productions of the United States free States be admitted into Canada free of duty, that the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals will be conceded to citizens of the United States by the British Government.

Mr. McLane in a few remarks in favor of the immediate passage of this bill, advocated the importance of the measure to the commercial interests of the U. States.

The bill was, however, after some discussion, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union for early consideration, and the bills and correspondence ordered to be printed.

The census bill, which had been returned to House with disagreeing votes by the Senate, was taken up. The House insisted upon its amendments, and authorized the appointment of a committee of conference.

All the Senate bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and appropriate for the party in the public supposed for the party in chaminist and contact the comment of a committee of conference.

All the Senate bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and appropriate the first flush of expectation that peculiarly to be expected from the zeal of prichamics, high administration that peculiarly to be expected from the zeal of prichamics, high administration that peculiarly to be expected from the zeal of prichamics, high administration that peculiarly to be expected from the zeal of prichamics, how the general discussion for the party, to honors and a position usually accorded to the party, to honors and a position usually accorded to the party, to honors and a position usually accorded to the party, to honors and a position usually accorded to the party, to honors and a position usually accorded to the party, to honors and a position usually accorded to the party, to honors and a position usually accorded to the party, to honors an All the Senate bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and appropriately referred.

A message was laid before the House transmitting the A message was laid before the House transmitting the correspondence upon the subject of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The message enforces the importance of the free navigation of that river and adjacent canals. The correspondence which accompanies it is the same or similar to that reported to the House from the committee on companies it is the same or similar to that reported to the House from the committee on companies it is a stable of the same of the last, friendship for him, which it showed by directing its artillery against his calmet. It was a constant of the same of the paper established to sustain General Taylor has, for the first time, struck a sensation on the public mind by coming out students. It is true, it processed to be as faithful to General Taylor has, for the first time, struck a sensation on the public mind by coming out students. It is true, it processed to be as faithful to General Taylor has, for the first time, struck a sensation on the public mind by coming out students. It is true, it processed to be as faithful to General Taylor has, for the first time, struck a sensation on the public mind by coming out students. research the hast intensity in a case of that kind of friendship whose merit consists in being devo-ted in despite of the object. The Republic was determined that the President should change his cabinet, whether he would or not. So, down with the cabinet, was its cry-even dthough the President himselt might have been destroyed

although the President himself night have been destroyed with it. The world does not often hear of such signal—or such eccentric proofs of the devotion of friendship.

"We have not quoted, and we do not mean to quote, the articles in the Republic to which we allude. The Locofoco papers have given them sufficient currency. We read them with as much displeasare and astonishment as others. We do not know, and we are anable to suspect, any cause for them. In judging the acts of men which we cannot comprehend, we prefer to attribute good motives, and to maintain our faith in the efficacy of perverseness and idiosyneraain our faith in the efficacy of perverseness and idiosyneray. We never doubted what would be the result of the ourse pursued by the Republic; and we smiled at the weakness of those who fancied that General Taylor could be driven by its clamors to quarrel with the members of his cabinet, or that he would pardon the presumption—even of professed friends—which struck at them, under the gratuitous pretence of defending him. The insinuation of weakness was a wrong where the forest trees of Texas and Louisiana now star

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

Washington, May 16, 1550.

Mr. Foot's Defence of the Compromise—Skies Brightening

Peling at the South.

After the gallant vindication of the compromise scheme which we had yesterday and again to-day, from Mr. Foot, we may indulge in the confident hope of its success, not only in the Senate, but the House.

Mr. Foot's stated an interesting incident that occurred yesterday, after he had spoken—and which goes to encourage the idea that the South will give her hearts.

THE DEMOCRACY

THE DEMOCRACY

THE DEMOCRACY

THE DEMOCRACY

THE DEMOCRACY

THE DEMOCRACY

of the Society of Tanmany. Many good and brilliant ests of the sugar planters and manuacturers, would opera things were said on the occasion. Van Buren and free-soil

Let the South decide that question. In opposition to this, the Whig doctrine is the Wilmot proviso, and the renegades of the democracy go with the whigs on this point. On this issue they stand, and here also the democracy stands against them. We say the States themselves have the right to de-cide their own position; the renegades say Congress ought to interfere. The Union owes as much to Senator Foote as to any man in the Union? (Loud cheers, clapping, &c.; the conpany rose and cheered.) It would be shameful to exclude the South from her rights. This matter must be compro-mised or the Union will be destroyed. The resolutions passed a few weeks ago in the Twelith ward, are the same in principle as the compromise now before the Senate. Yet what is the threatened fate of that compromise? The wildest fanatics oppose it; and I am sorry to say, some of our Southern friends. Ought we not to call upon them to yield course as will render certain the ultimate admission of California, at the sacrifice of every other measure.

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian substantially confirms the Whig's statement of the explosion of the powder house at the Blue Ridge Tunnel, by the little son of Mr. James H. Bailey, in firing a train in sport—which led to the death of the little engineer. It appears, however, that the little boy lived till next morning—and the black boy was not killed.

Southern friends. Ought we not to call upon them to yield some thing for the sake of the Union? If they will, we can sent thing for the sake of the Union? If they will, we can sent thing for the sake of the Union? If they will, we can the North. There is a plan to make a union of the democracy in this State. I am opposed to it. They talk of making a Governor from the hunker side. I know no such side. The first and only duty of the democrats is to stand by the man who stood by them—D. S. Dickinson—and this plan is concected to put him out of the Senate.—The following are the only principles we will recognise. uncompromising hostility to the Wilmot Proviso. If any one will unite with us in these principles, let them unite with us, but if not, the democracy will exclude them. Cost what it will, we stand by our principles, and, above all, we stand by the Union. The preservation of the Union is what we seek; it is dear to every true American. Those who go against this great principle cannot have our support. Mr. McK. concluded by offering the following toast.—The con-stitution of the United States: Sufficiently strong to bind together the States, when carried out in the spirit in which

Mike Walsh paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Calhoun, as "the grandest, most pure and unsulfied statesman of the 19th century." He gave:

'The democratic party: It has been a national one; may always continue to be so." (Cheers.)
By Joseph Cornell.—"The Wilmot Proviso. A hand
renade, thrown into the camp of Democracy by modern May they share the fate of their illustrious prede-

By Doctor Vacue.-"Our own Senator Dickinson"-The faithful among the faithless." By Ed. Straman,-"Martin Van Buren"-The democracy we him nothing, for treason cancels all debts due to traitors.

(Great cheering.) By WM. DENMAN. -"The democratic party of the Union. One in faith, one in family, and one in power, in 1852 By Mr. Dillon.-Seward and Van Buren, the twin broth-

rs of whiggery and abolition. The democratic party will chieve the victory in 1852 over the combination of both-Shouts and exclamations of "It will.") Mr. Dallas writes:

"I can conceive no higher, nor purer aim of American publisher lie action, than giving harmony, firmness and perpetuity to the Union, and I know of but one certain and infallible rule by which that aim can be achieved-a strict, straightforward and uncompromising conformity with the Constitumarked out by that chart, opens upon us an uncertain, as well as forbidden sea-amid the gloom, and shoals, and ctorms of which wreck is almost unavoidable. The Consti-tution is the true rampart of the Union; when that is forcibly totion is the trie rampart of the Chon, when that is periody as the respective that the constitution is in jeepardy. To stand unlinchingly by the Constitution—in its principles and provisions of federative equality, federative jurisdiction and the respective that the exception of the adventurous sprinciples and provisions of federative equality, federative jurisdiction and the respective that the respec federative restriction—is the lesson inculcated by its authors, who, in that way only, hoped to give to the Union a duration equal to their own immortality.

upon the rights of another, or withholds from it a fair par-ticipation in the advantages it was intended to secure."

partikers of the glories of that consecrated union, can be effected by an administration of its affairs in the true fraternal and compromising spirit in which it was formed by our fathers. But, without the cultivation of that spirit, an adherence to forms and strict rights will avail little, and much less will it avail to overstep them in some instances-or to | 8 r to urge demands doubtful and derogatory to any portion of the country."

Col. James Page of Philadelphia, sends the following ex "The Rights of the States and the Union of the States:

you would preserve the latter you must respect and enforce To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Gentlemen: I have long lived in a quiet and obscure corner of the country, without once intermeddling in any way with politics. Recent events, however, have startled me from apathy. The dark cloud of abolition hangs over us, and the chief sentinel of the people has taken shelter—lest he get pitilessly pelted. The enemy may steal into the car-and fire our magazine, but the hero of Buena Vista heed-not—the storm "might take the shine out of his regimendiplomatic appropriation bill will be reported next week.

of the people he is regarded as having toiled to a great heigh that he may have a more signal fall.

Gen. T. is also the first of our Presidents whose politic SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1850.

Messrs. Bullitt and Sargent have been dismissed from the Republic, because they had the independence to reflect the Republic, because they had the independence to the Weak and the White party in regard to the weak and t dazzled by the sudden burst of fame upon him, he

temporizing and persuasive course, to stay the torseas of tical feeling against our slave institutions? If so, Washi would never have made such a remarkable blunder, Our

own fire side, but, when I remember the history of the ab-lition party in England, I feel the most gloomy force-sing Unless we take a firm and united stand at once in defineour rights as secured to us by the Constitution, the Un at no distant day, will be dissolved and the bloody hand at no distant cap,
our now quiet citizens, raised to spread waste and death.
When Wilberforce and a few others commenced the
lition movement in England, they were scotled at and lition movement in England, they were scolled at and a ted in the streets with eggs, but they finally succeeded forming a party strong enough to shake the British through The sequel all know. Now, has not the history of the party here been the same thus far? Very soon no minima free State can be elected to Congress unless he be an ab-tionist. The free States have the majority of membrook, and that majority must be mereased after the next or

now, and that majority index of accessed a set the next assess shall have been taken.

On one subject we understant the President. He is layer of a protective tariff—contented as fuglement to Clayton band, he would force the Cotton planters through his Devil's dance.
Mr. Meredith, in his argument in favor of protection, sa

"All Legislation designed to favor a particular class to: the prejudice of others, or to injure a particular class for the nefit of others, is manifestly unwase and unjust." Now M Editor, the cotton planters offer the following shargument to show that a triff for protection drayer particular classes to the injury of themselves. say, that if a tariff were laid on foreign sugarhigh as to exclude them from our markets, the effect we obviously be to raise the price of Louisiana sugar seccents in the pound for many year, if not for an unlimite ength of time: because it woulk not be prefitable to ma-ugar in any of the States but Leuisiana and Texas. Other sugar in any of the States but Louisiana and Texas. On not finding it to their interest tomake their own sugar course, would have the burden of this additional cost bear. If a protective tariff wouldcause an advance in price of sugars, (and this the Louisiana planters adout.) ie protection for all American nanufactured articles for similar reasons, cause a corresponding advance in the price. If it suited equally well at the States of the Unio make sugar, or enouge in manuacturing, the effect won car alike on all. But the cotton planter produces on est to manufacture or make sugar. The protectionist, ver, tells him, if he grudges profits thus secured to North, he may manufacture for himself and save the the South. Would not the Northerner also have the vilege of making beet sugar? But would be to the vilege of the northern farmer to abandon the early wheat and corn, to come in competition with the saver petition is more regular, less finetrating than foreign, an after establishing factories over the country, prices won become very low; that is, he contends that a limited competition has more effect to lown prices, than an ur ed foreign competition. This, to my mind, is an absordir but, if it be true with regard to cotons, it will also apply sugars. Then, if after the sugar planters and manufact rers become well established and rah, say in fifteen year and in the other, each village at the North shall have prosperous factory; yet, the cotton grower who cannot rage in either of these pursuits, must bear the burden taxation the fifteen years, for the immediate advantage others, and content himself with only the doubtful chance

in the production of cotton.

If sugar were the only article tobe protected, would it a be unjust to the North? Yet, it suits the interests of the North as well to make beet sugar as it does the South a sugar in manufacturing. Would it not then be amount forc, as the cotton planter cannot make sugar, manufact his cotton, or anything else, and nake as much profit as he can by tilling the soil, a tariif despined to protect the inter as an unequal and burdensome ax upon his law would be, in the language of Mr. Icredith, "Logisla signed to favor a particular class of the propula and therefore "manifertly unwisefund unjust."

curing for his children lower pieces for articles con-

months, and unfortunately squee2d out by the pressure To the Elitors of the En VIRGINIA AND MARYLIND HUSBANDRY.

ours—the staple crop—sain. By a free communic-tion in relation to our pursuits aid condition, benefits an be derived to both. I obtained uch valuable knowled-from Mr. Ruffin's essay on calarcous manures, and al-from the Farmers' Register.

Mr. John S. Skinner, the forme Editor of the America Farmer, now publishes a paper a Philadelphia, which be calls the Plough, the Loom and thoAnvil. The plough stars first in his title, but he would mke it a ladder for the sector words, and the bose libertuiths to sector. master weavers and the boss bladsmiths to ascen-number last year he drew a compaison between th Maryland husbandry and Verment, in which he the latter greatly in the ascendant. This he supported table, showing the value of the stale crops of Vermon compared with ours of the same chracter, and entirely

were worth nothing—that they innoverished the soil, and in nothing behind for improvemen. By this rule, he could make the husbandry of Rhode Isind larger in amount the Mr. Skinner's essay was intended as a tribute to Ne England, by whose patronage apprehend his paper supported. Since he started policial economist, he to estimate a country not by the aralities of its soil, or to Maryland be in the departerated condition he has re-sented her, it would be better for the people of the East Shore to emigrate cn masse, and go and plant potatoes. Vermont, or dig gold in the mountains of California. O

water power only suffices to grid our domestic grist, as we have none for forges and looss. Mr. Skinner professes to be able ondjust balances, and loo nonise the great interests of agritulture, commerce and antactures. This subject has divided the great states in responsibility, I should not object but I cannot stake the interests of our countr on his new re power. Since the failure of Redudler, in perpetual have been slow of faith in physic and philosophy. I am a phin unpretending farmer and make no when its rigors began to abate, Southern agriculture we the lowest point of depression. During this periodic manufacturers built up splendld forumes.

cod in humble circumstances, (now air Minister to I. counts half a million. The agents, young men, wi from the East to Baltimore, to sai domestic Pu e sion, overshadow our old-established nerch arm of the bitter waters of a Protective Tarifoul stream of Datchet Mead was not more unpulated. Sir John Falstaff, and I do not disire to replenish to The Protective Tariff filled the Rational Treesury beyond the wants of the Government, that Congress obliged to distribute the surplus. How far it is within provisions of the Constitution for the General Government. to become tax-gatherer, I shall not stop to inquire; but not desire to see agriculture and commerce prostrated build up princely fortunes for the manufacturers of New Ed

As Mr. Skinner is now engaged in tracing the sources actional wealth, I shall be pleased at his leisure to be informed in a spirit of compromise and conciliation, and by that spirit alone can it be preserved. Its guarantees must be sacredly observed; and every part must feel, or have cause to feel, that it is a source of benefit to all; but this will not be the case while one section seeks to make aggressions upon the rights of another, or withholds from it a fair participation in the advantages it was intended to secure."

As Mr. Skinner is now engaged in tracing the sources national wealth, I shall be pleased; this leisure to be informational to shall be pleased; this leisure to be informational wealth, I shall be pleased; the how the hard to source and ical economy would greatly improve the conditionof men in the country, now humble in fortune at number—the smugglers. This Peninsula, with the &c., penetrate, would be convenient stations for hiding-Should Congress pass a new Protective Tariff, the free tra-system of England would throw a number of these peop

more, has assumed a neutral position between Agriculta and a Protective Tariff, which has afforded a clear swing Mr. Skinner, as far as the circulation of his paper ext. He seems to think the "General Welfare" in his specialling. He instructs Mr. Clayton as to how he ought to answered Sir Henry, and allow remonstrance against a Pritective Tariff to smooth the rebuks. He designates MicClayton, "our accomplished Secretary of State." I supposal men who attain this high account. all men who attain this high station, become accomplished rirtute officii. Should Mr. Clayton retire, (as I see sugar in the state of t

ted) on an embassy to France, the graces acquired in all Department of State, may fascinate the Parisian belies. I shall be pleased to take an arricultural paper which we correct the unfounded statements, and expose the cross the Piough, the Loom and the Anvil.